

Revisão - BJT

Transistores MOS

Transistores Bipolares

Amplificadores

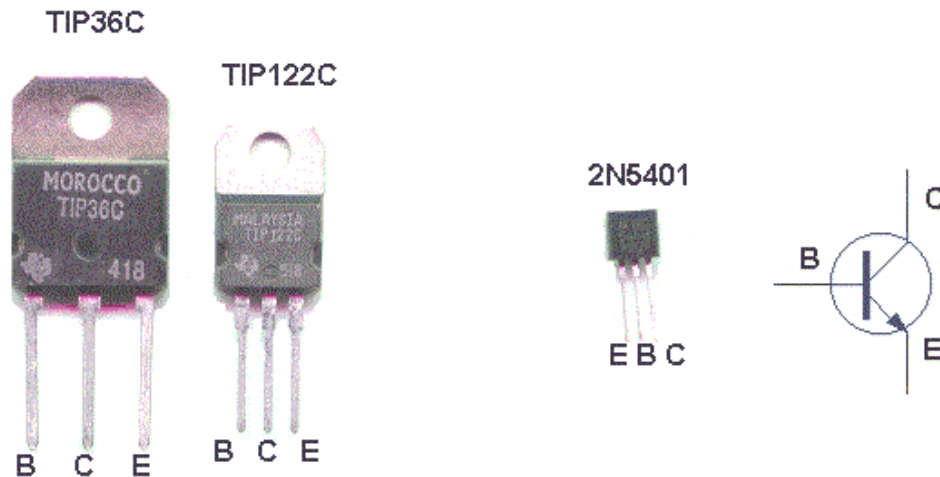
Resposta em Frequência

Transistores TBJ

Transistores BJT

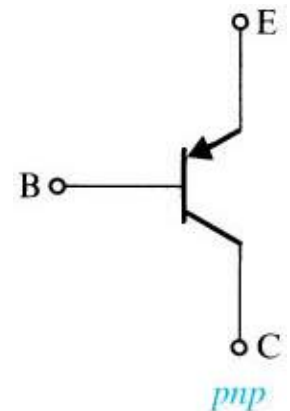
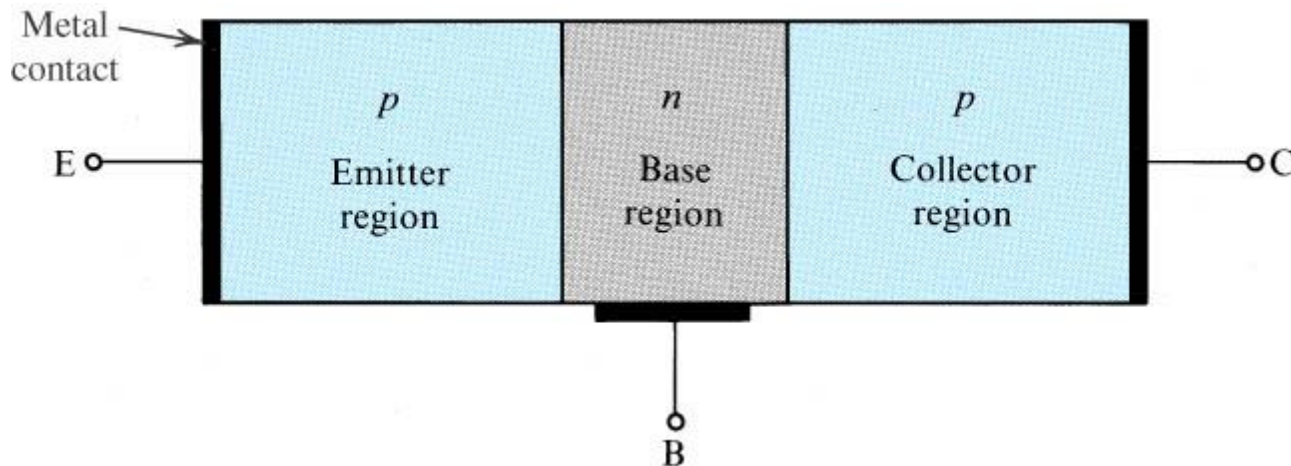
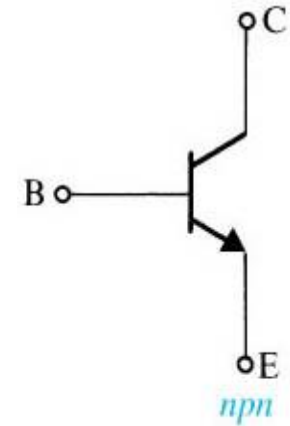
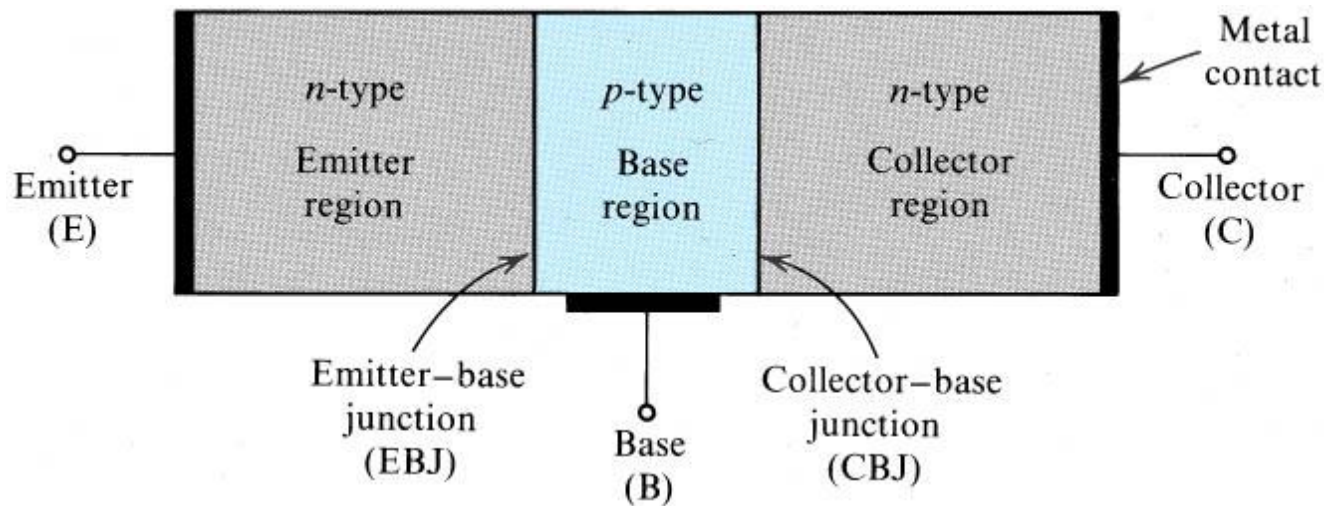
Bipolar **J**unction **T**ransistor

Transistor Bipolar de Junção (TBJ)

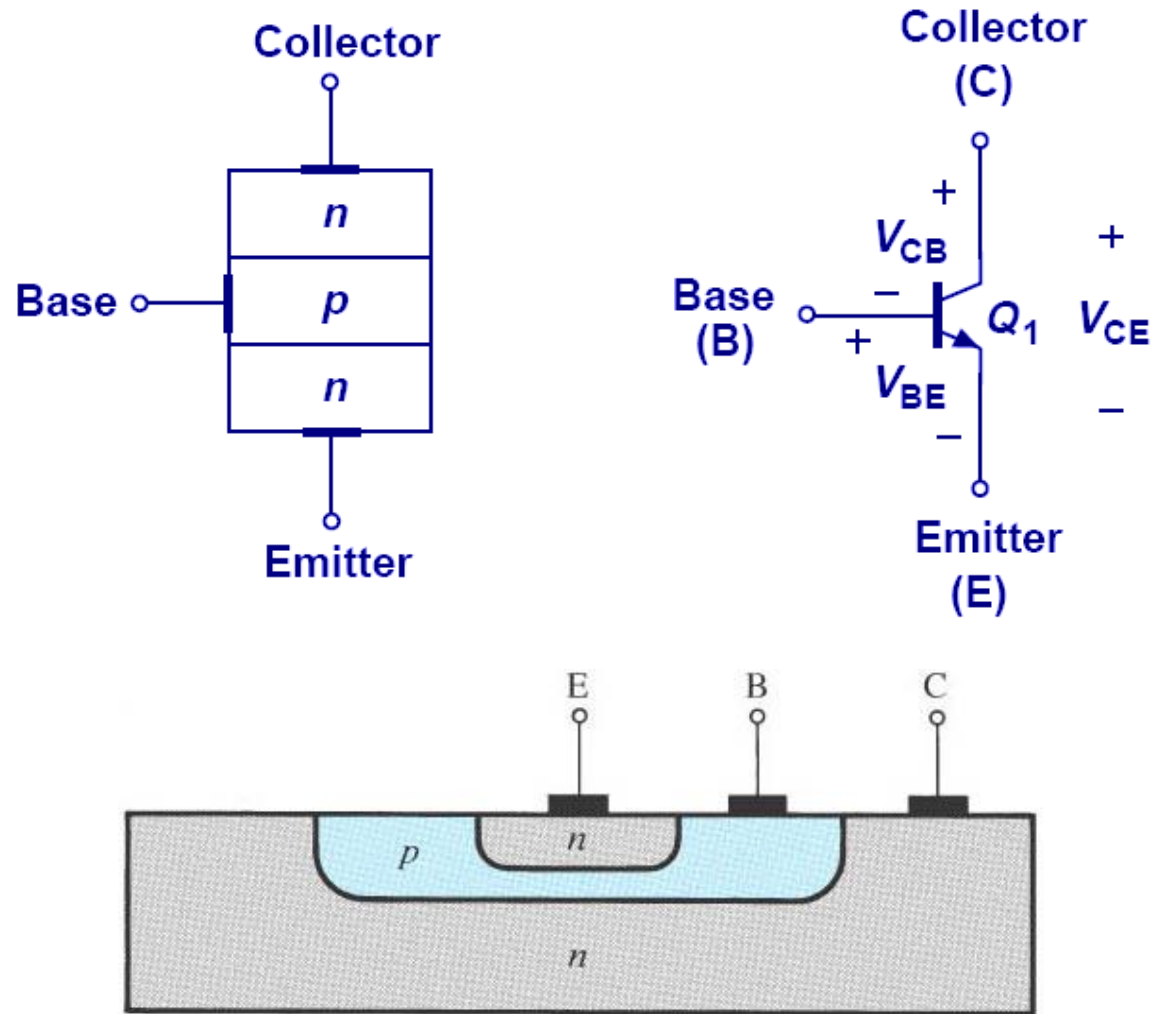


Transistores TBJ

Transistor Bipolar: NPN & PNP



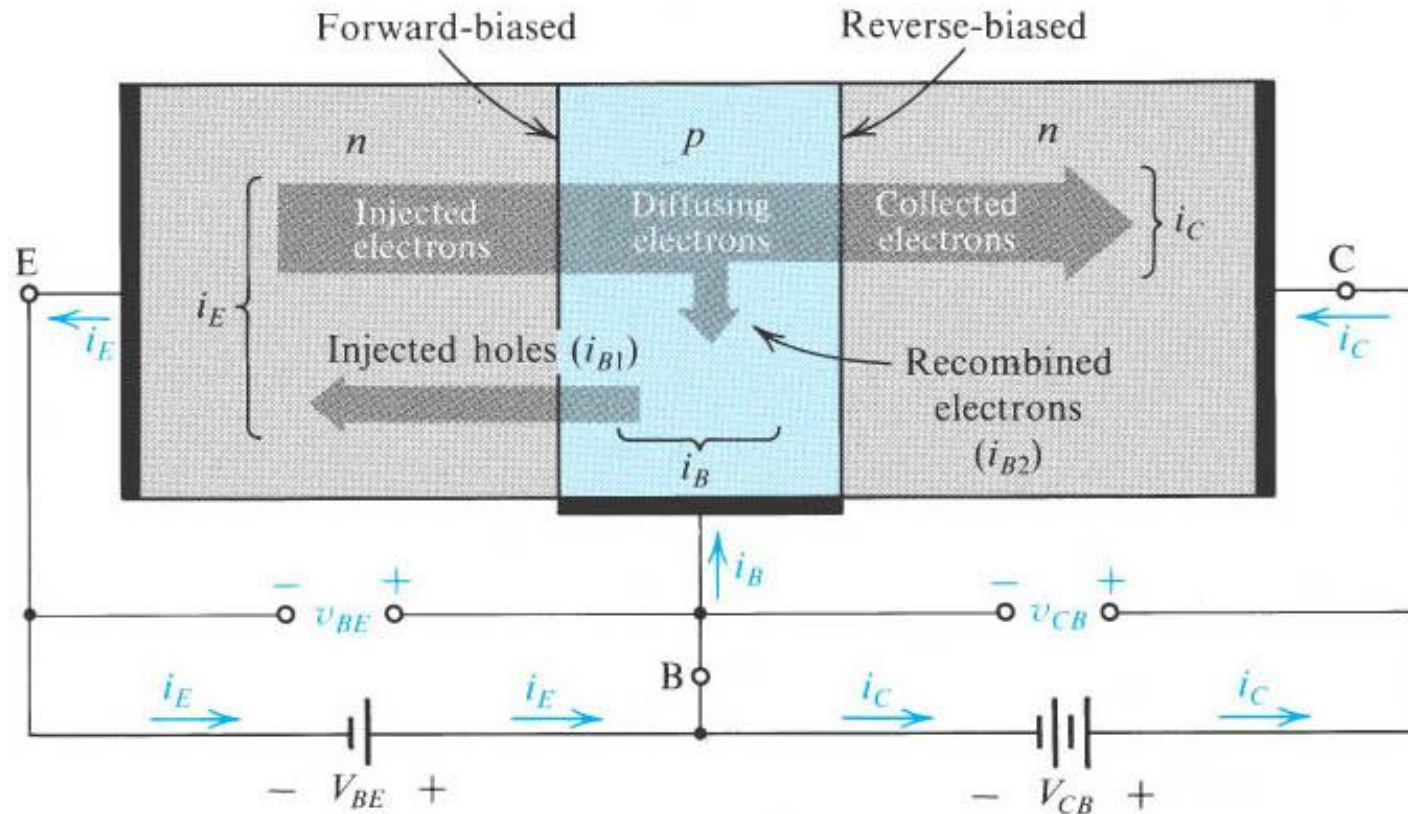
Transistores TBJ



Vista em corte de um transistor bipolar *nnp* (real)

Transistores TBJ

Fluxo de corrente em um transistor *npn* operando no modo ativo



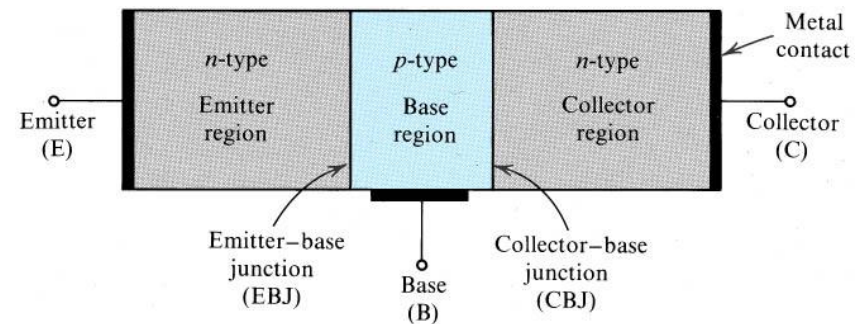
Transistores TBJ

Modos de operação

Modo	JEB	JCB
Ativo	Direta	Reversa
Corte	Reversa	Reversa
Saturação	Direta	Direta
Ativo Reverso	Reversa	Direta

JEB : Junção Emissor-Base

JCB : Junção Coletor-Base



Transistores TBJ

Modo Ativo

Corrente de Coletor

$$i_C = I_S e^{v_{BE} / V_T}$$

$$I_S = \frac{A_E q D_n n_i^2}{N_A W}$$

I_S da ordem de 10^{-12} a 10^{-15} A;

$I_S \propto T (n_i^2)$; I_S dobra a cada 5 °C;

A_E : fator de escala de corrente;

i_C não depende de v_{CE} !!

Transistores TBJ

Modo Ativo

Corrente da Base

$$i_B = i_{B1} + i_{B2} = I_S \left(\frac{D_p}{D_n} \frac{N_A}{N_D} \frac{W}{L_p} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W^2}{D_n \tau_b} \right) \exp^{v_{BE}/V_T}$$

$$i_B = \frac{I_S}{\beta} \exp^{v_{BE}/V_T}$$

$$i_B = \frac{i_C}{\beta}$$

β 100 a 200 (estruturas especiais até 1000)

β ganho de corrente emissor comum

β bastante influenciado pela largura da base (W)

β bastante influenciado pela razão de dopagem entre emissor e base (N_A/N_D)

Transistores TBJ

Modo Ativo

Corrente de Emissor

$$i_E = i_C + i_B$$

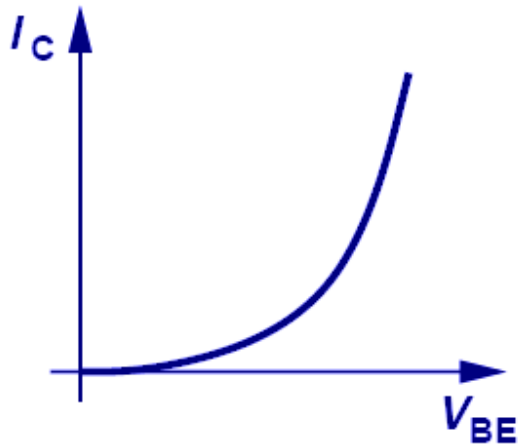
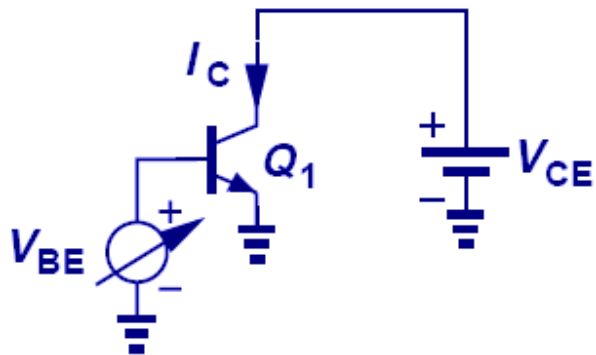
$$i_E = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} i_C \qquad i_E = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_S \exp^{v_{BE}/V_T}$$

$$i_C = \alpha i_E \qquad \alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1}$$

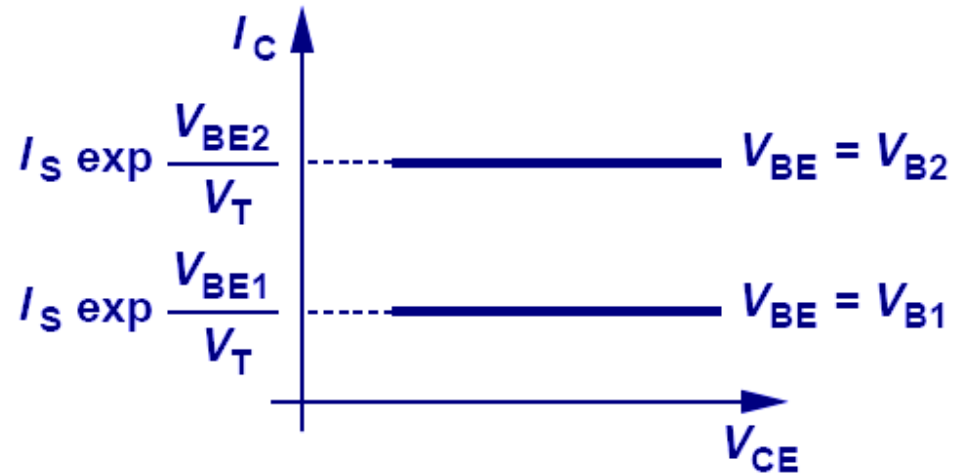
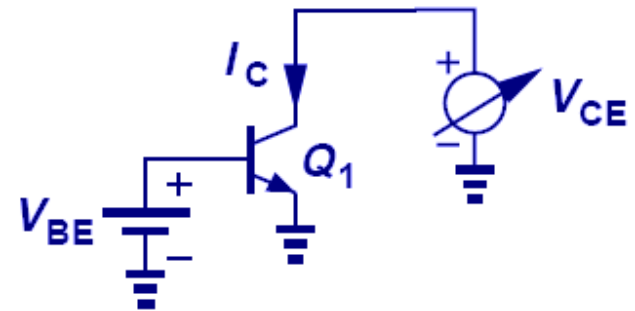
$$i_E = \frac{I_S}{\alpha} \exp^{v_{BE}/V_T}$$

Transistores TBJ

Características I x V.



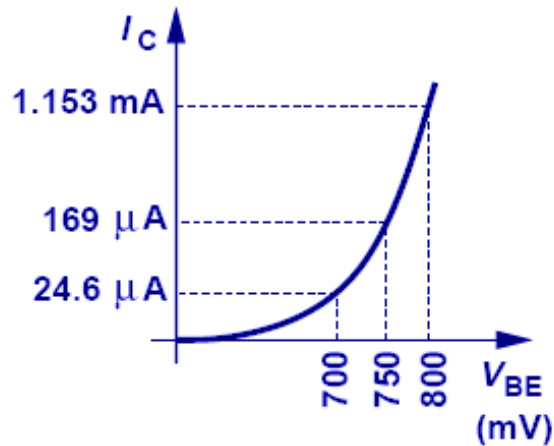
(a)



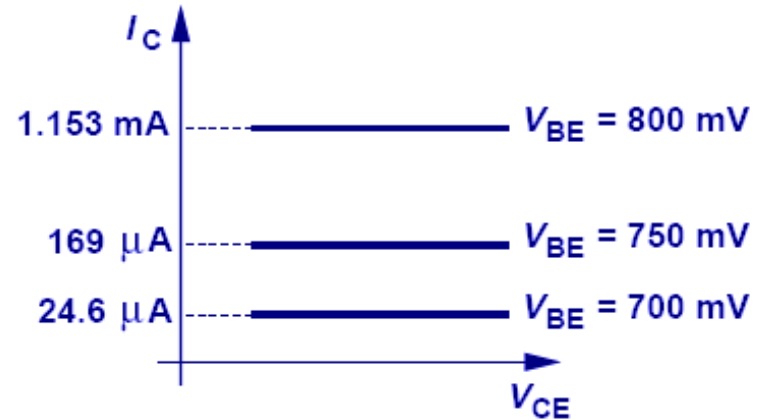
(b)

Transistores TBJ

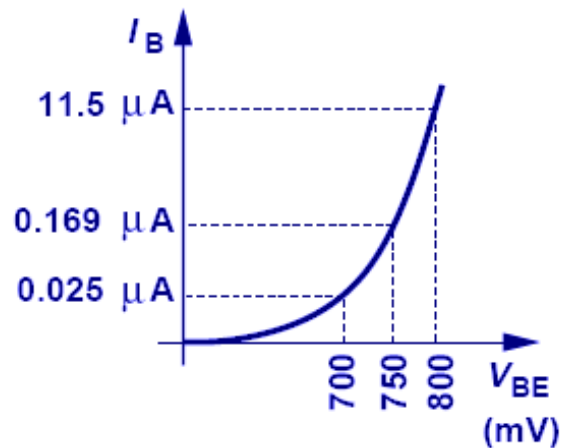
Características I x V.



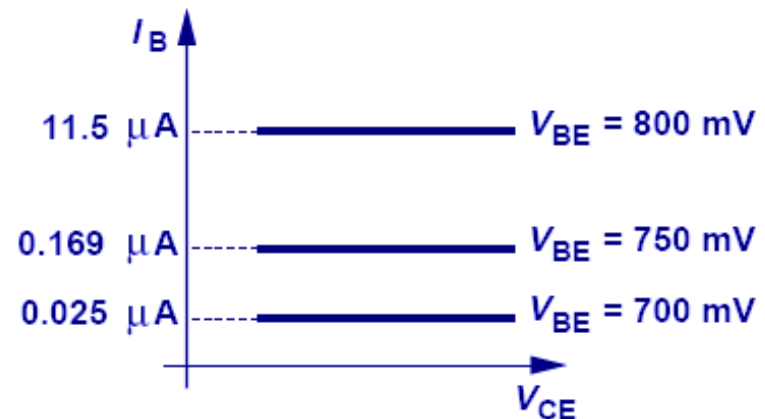
(a)



(b)



(c)

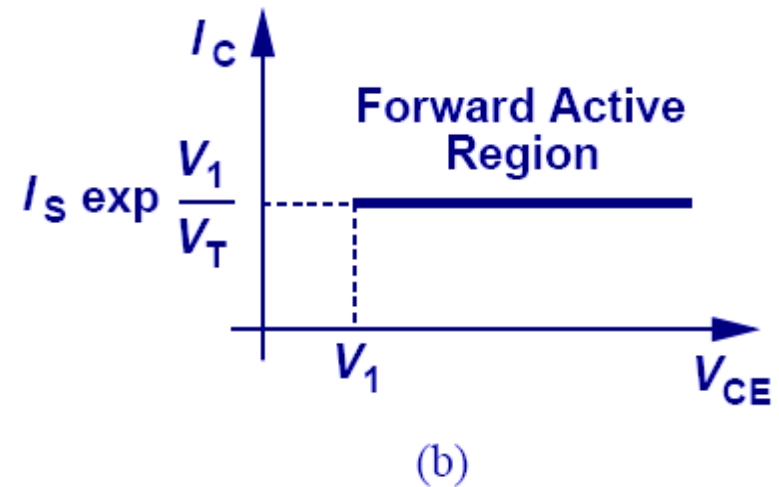
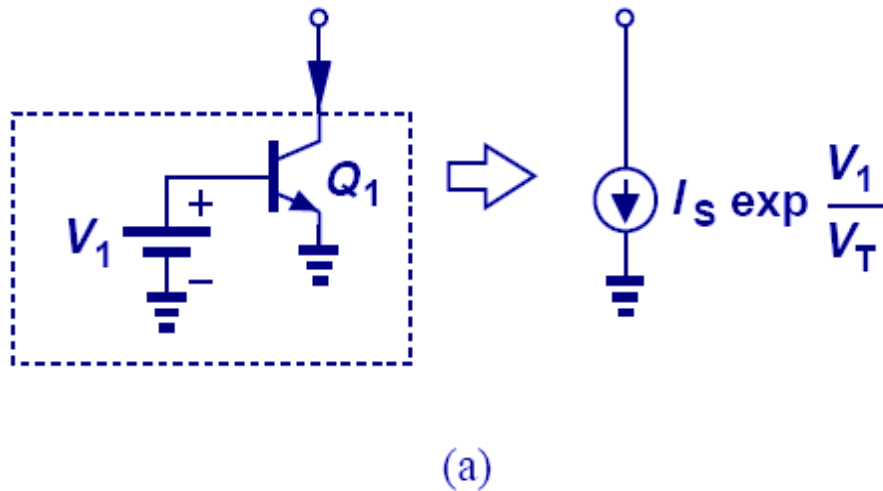


(d)

Transistores TBJ

Modo Ativo

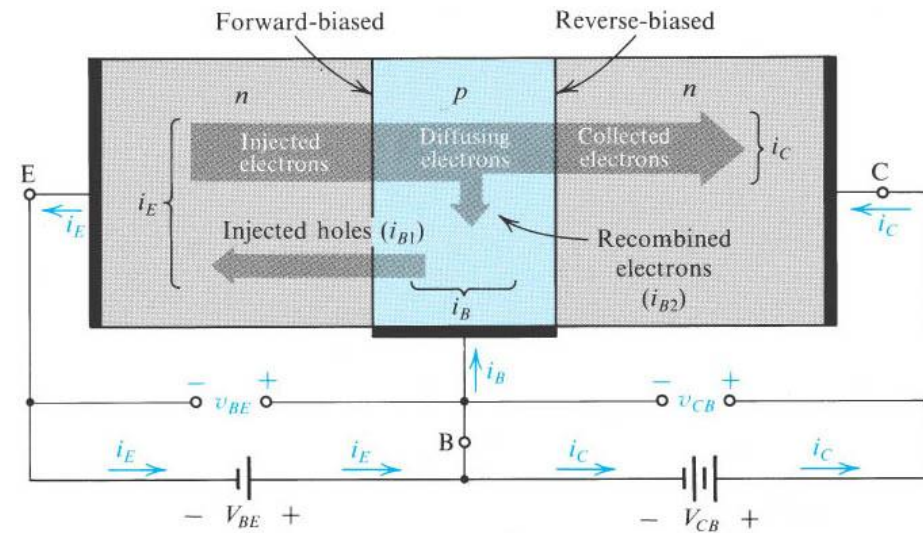
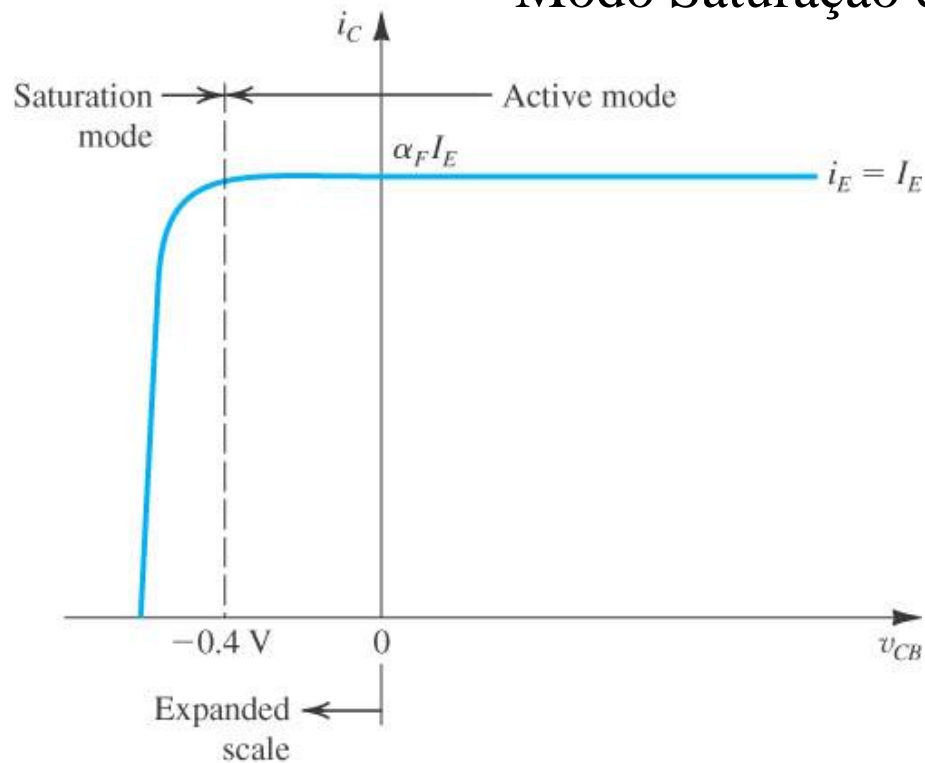
Fonte de Corrente Constante



Idealmente, a corrente de coletor não depende de v_{CE} .

Transistores TBJ

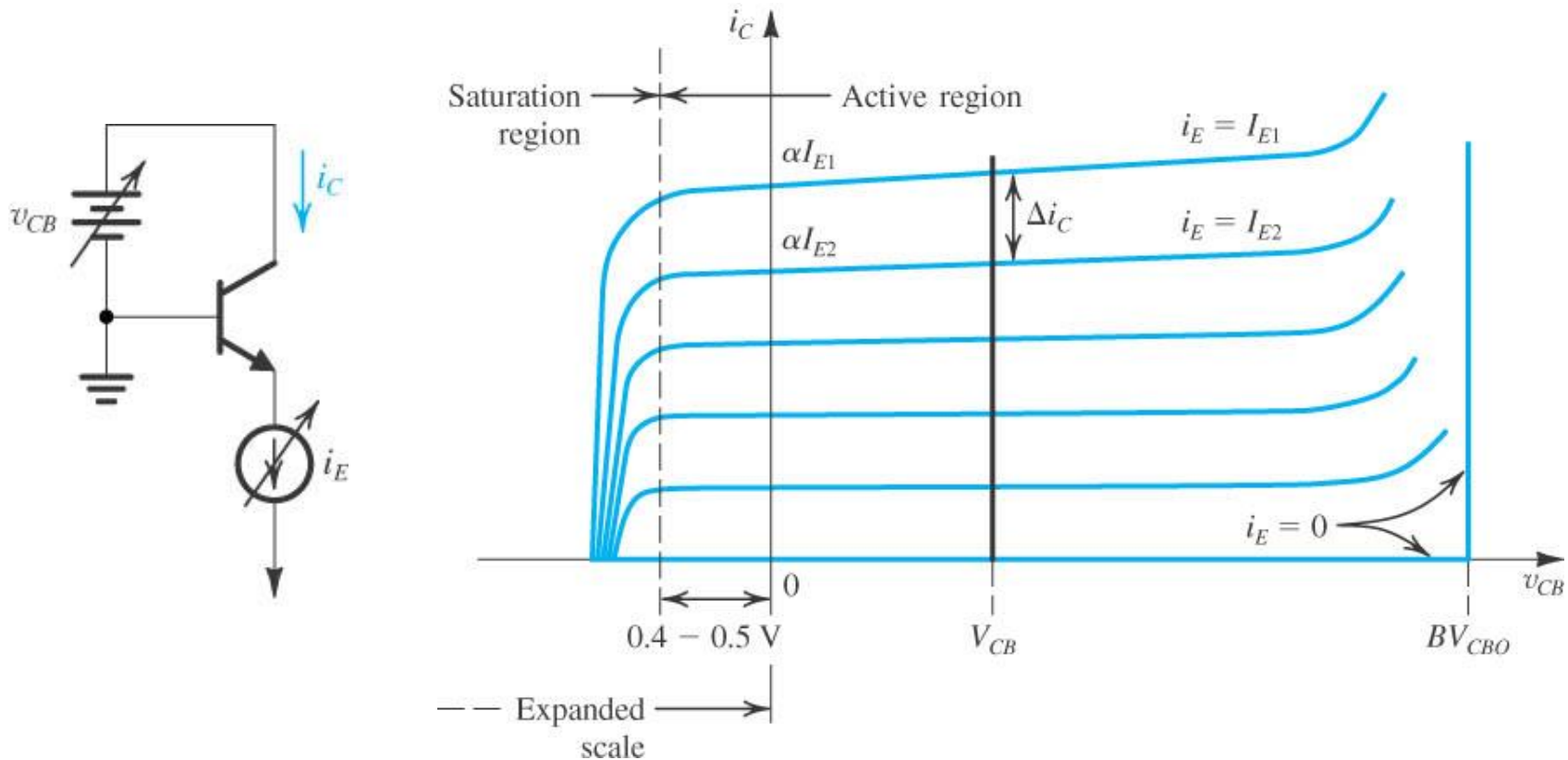
Modo Saturação e Modo Ativo.



Modo	JEB	JCB
Ativo	Direta	Reversa
Corte	Reversa	Reversa
Saturação	Direta	Direta
Ativo Reverso	Reversa	Direta

Transistores TBJ

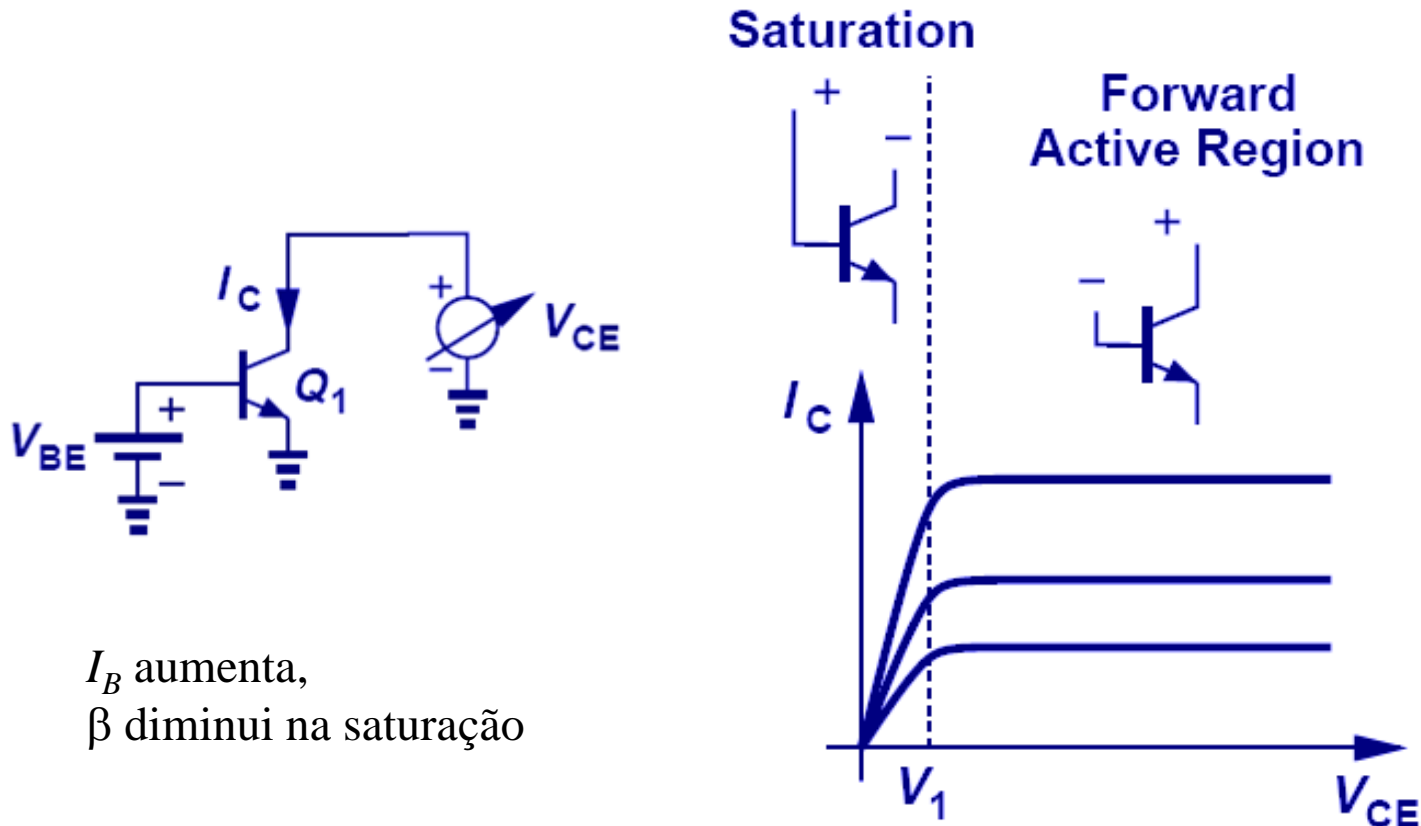
Representação Gráfica das Características do Transistor



Curva Característica i_C x v_{CB} transistor *npn*

Transistores TBJ

Representação Gráfica das Características do Transistor

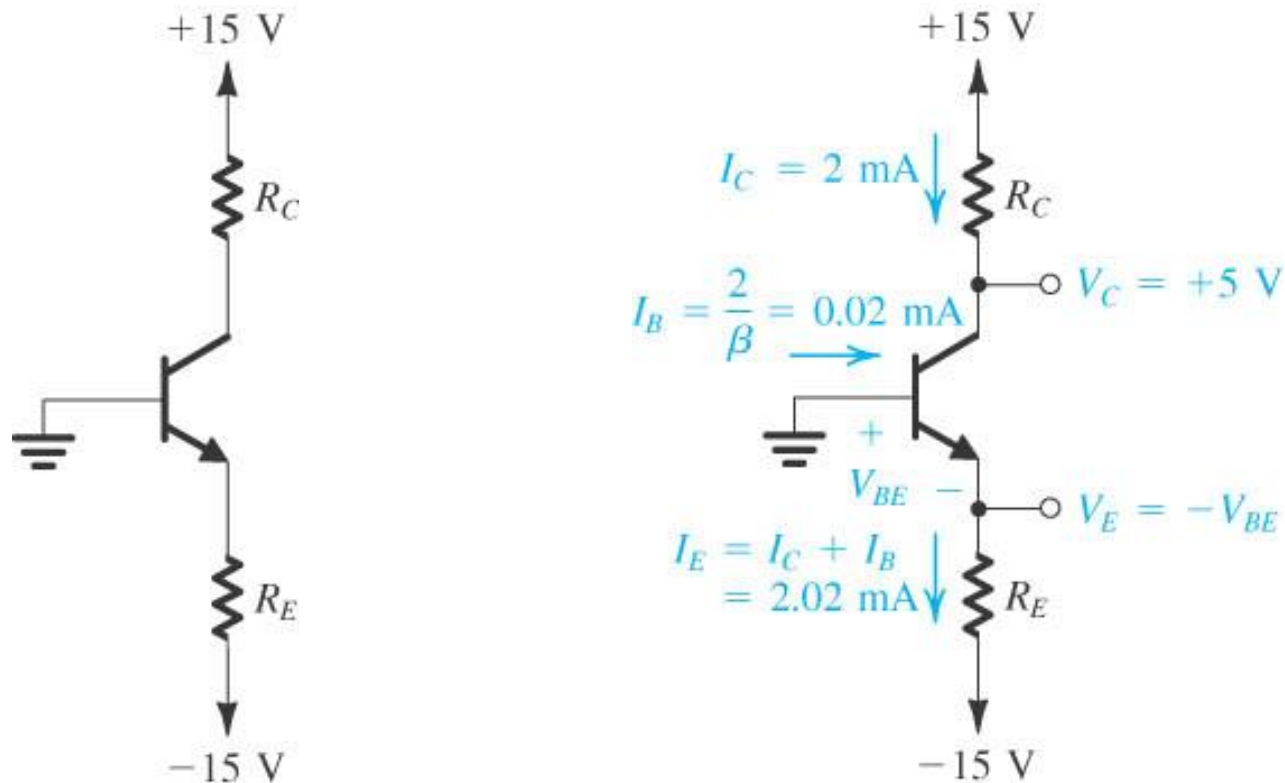


I_B aumenta,
 β diminui na saturação

Curva Característica i_C x v_{CE} transistor *npn*

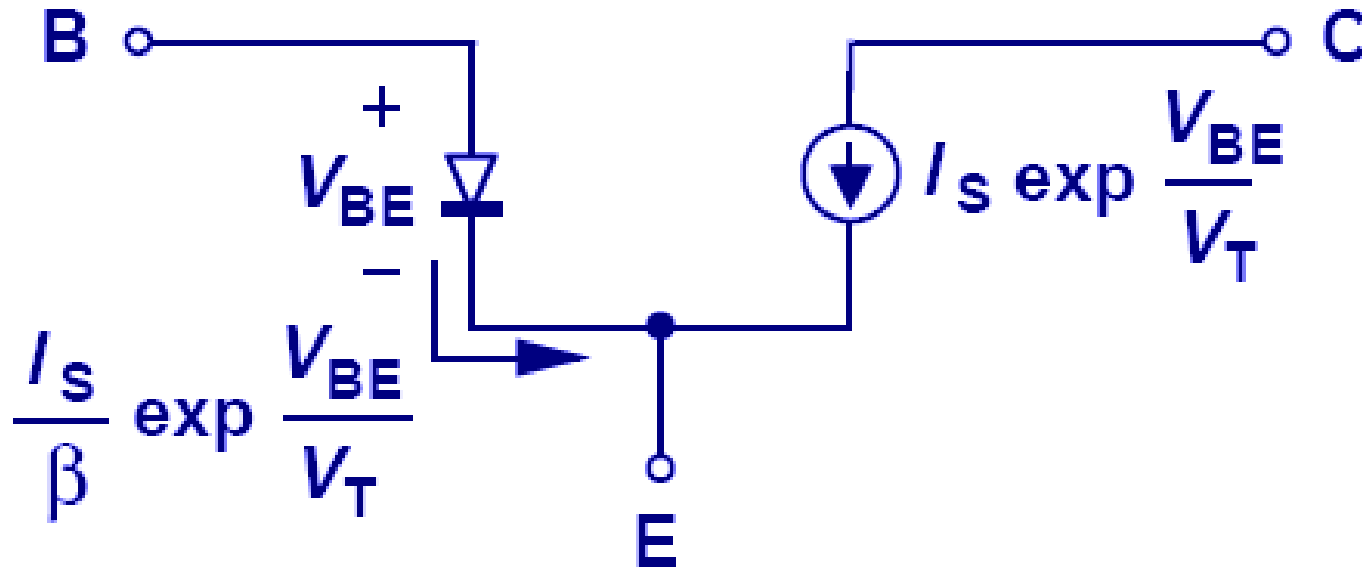
Transistores TBJ

Ex. 1: O transistor do circuito abaixo tem $\beta = 100$ e $v_{BE} = 0.7$ V quando $i_C = 1$ mA. Projete o circuito para se ter uma corrente de coletor de 2 mA e uma tensão de +5 V no coletor.



Transistores TBJ

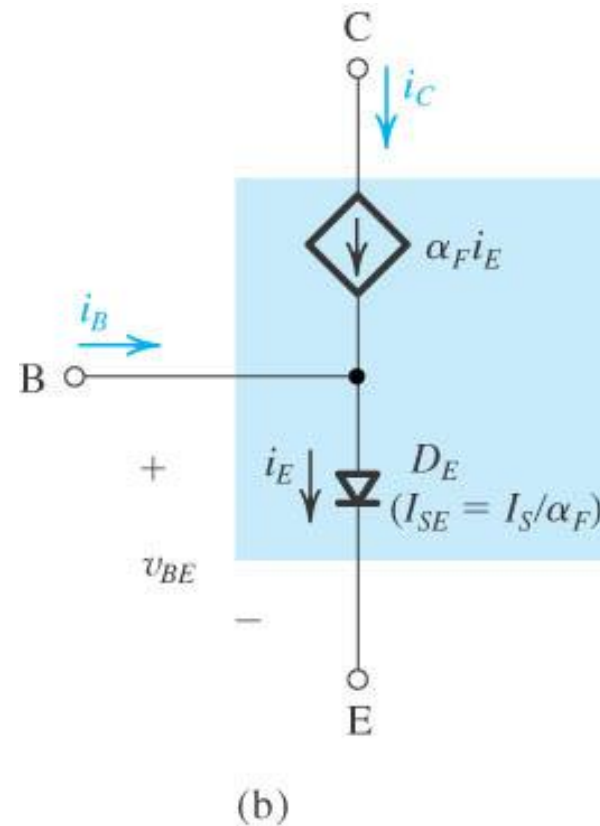
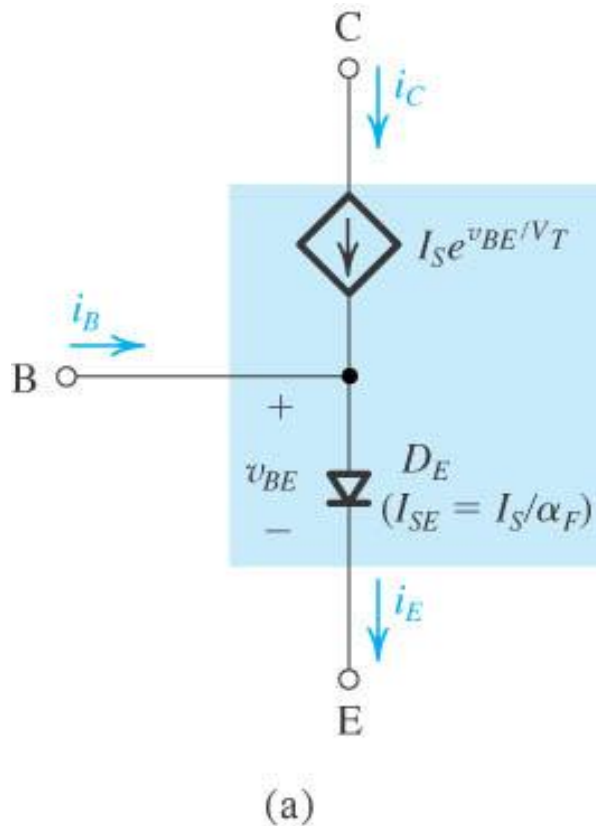
Modelo de grandes sinais (π) para o BJT *npn* operando no modo ativo



Um diodo é colocado entre a base e o emissor e uma fonte de corrente controlada por tensão é colocada entre o coletor e o emissor

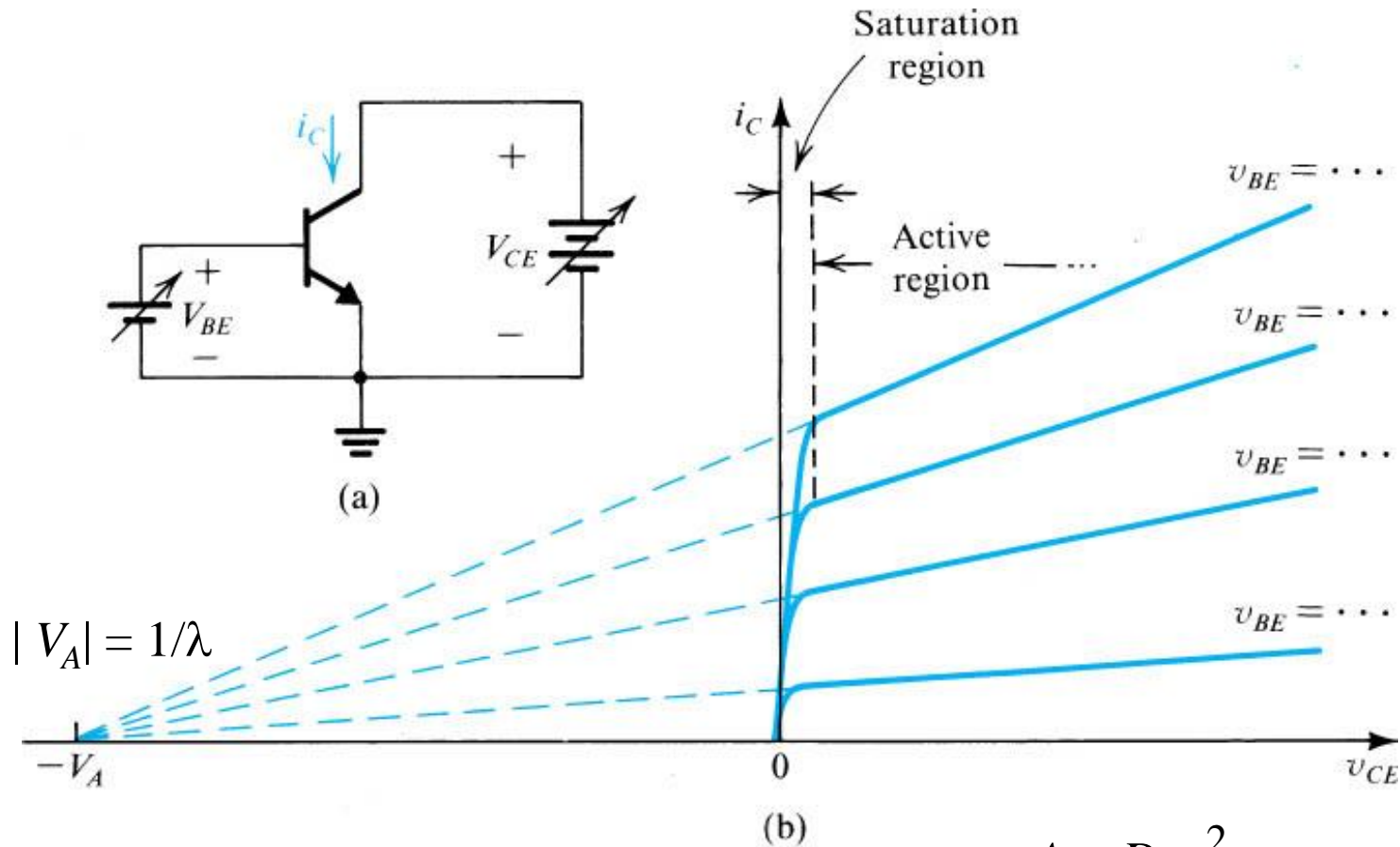
Transistores TBJ

Modelo de grandes sinais (T) para o BJT *npn* operando no modo ativo



Transistores TBJ

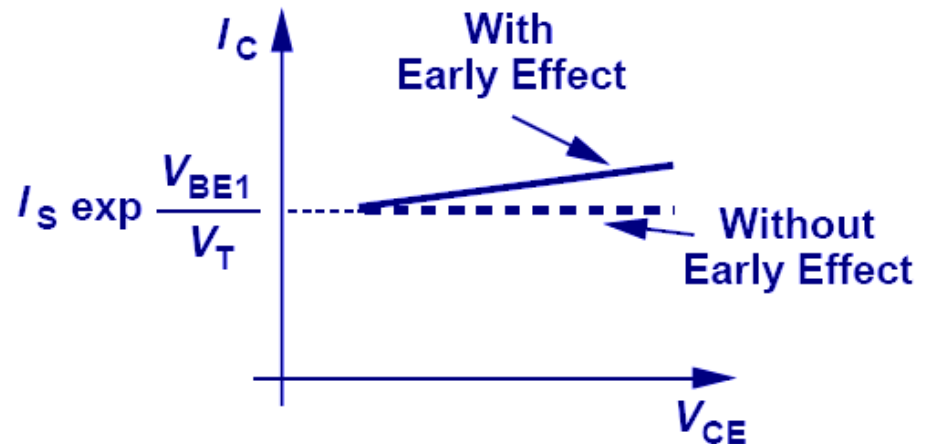
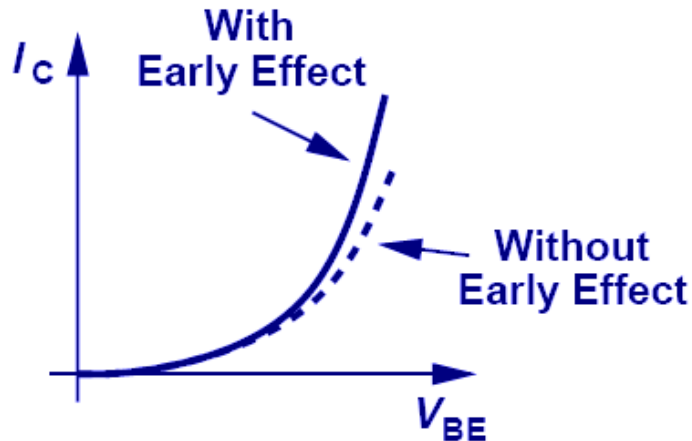
Modulação da largura de base O Efeito Early



$$I_S = \frac{A_E q D_n n_i^2}{N_A W}$$

Transistores TBJ

Modulação da largura de base
O Efeito Early



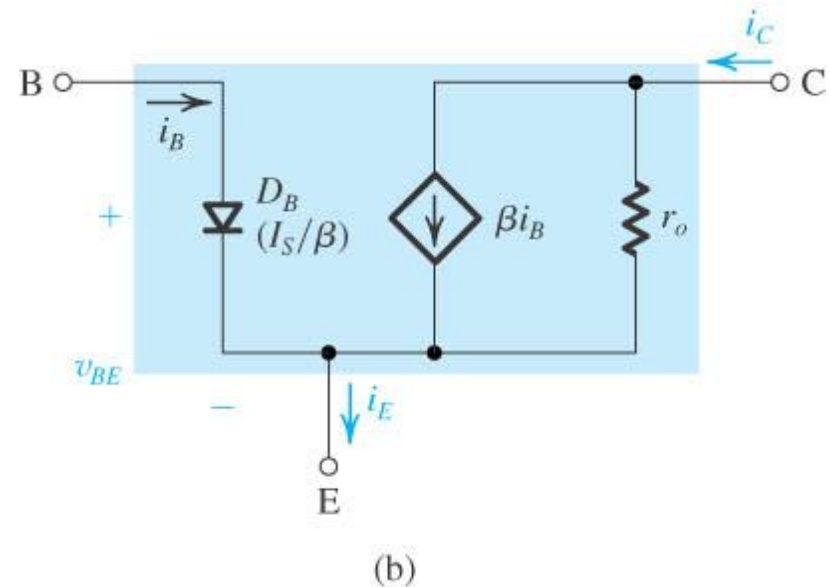
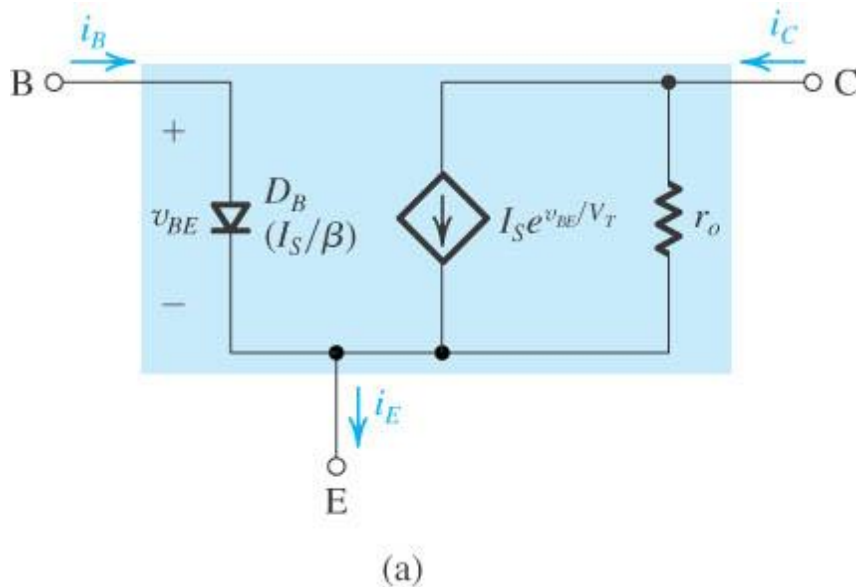
$$i_C = I_S \exp^{v_{BE}/V_T} \left(1 + \frac{v_{CE}}{V_A} \right)$$

$$r_o = \frac{\Delta V_{CE}}{\Delta I_C} = \frac{V_A}{I_S \exp \frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \approx \frac{V_A}{I_C}$$

I_C é a corrente de coletor sem o efeito Early.

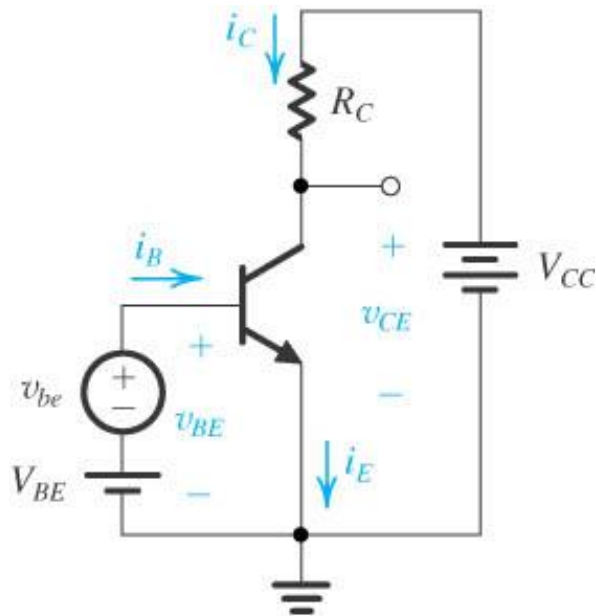
Transistores TBJ

Modelo de grandes sinais para o BJT *npn* operando no modo ativo na configuração emissor comum com $\lambda \neq 0$



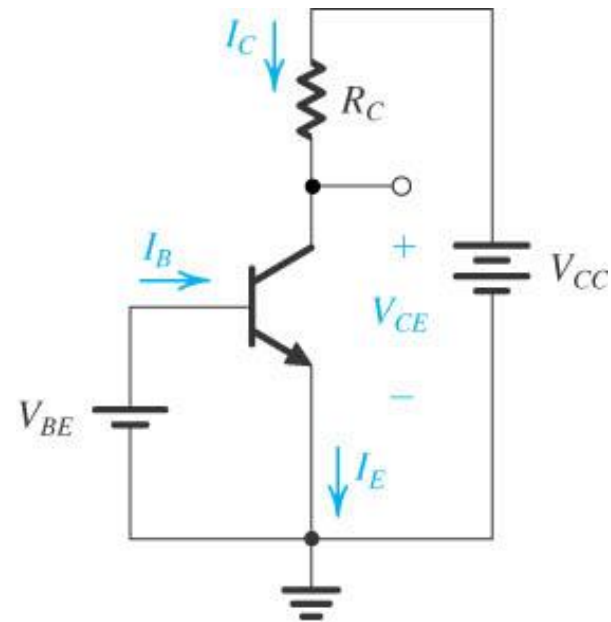
Transistores TBJ

O Transistor como Amplificador Polarização



Sinal + nível cc

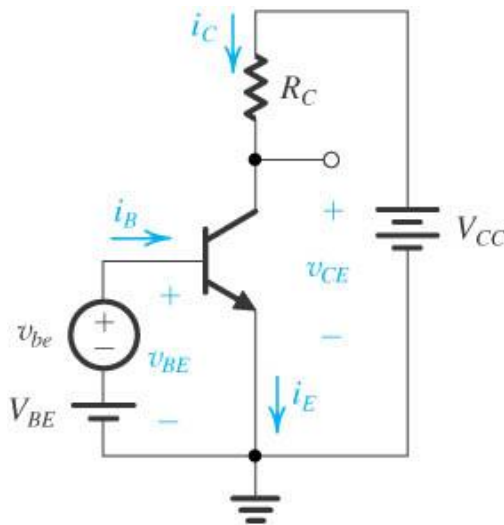
$$v_{BE} = V_{BE} + v_{be}$$



Polarização (nível cc)

Transistores TBJ

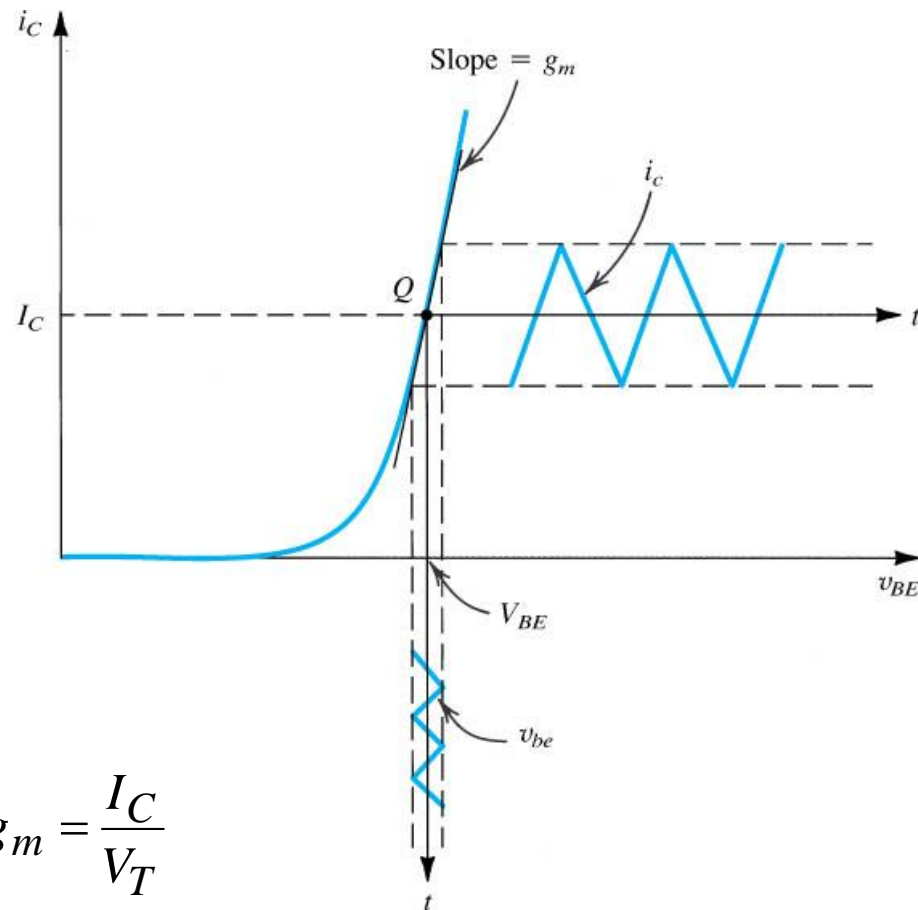
O Transistor como Amplificador Transcondutância



$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial v_{BE}} \right|_{i_C = I_C}$$

$$i_c = g_m v_{be}$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$



Operação linear do BJT sob polarização de pequenos sinais: $v_{be} \ll V_T$

Transistores TBJ

O Transistor como Amplificador

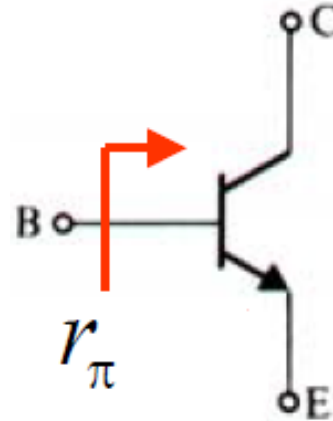
Corrente de Base e a Resistência na Base

$$i_B = I_B + i_b$$

$$i_b = \frac{g_m}{\beta} v_{be}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{V_T}{I_B}$$



Transistores TBJ

O Transistor como Amplificador

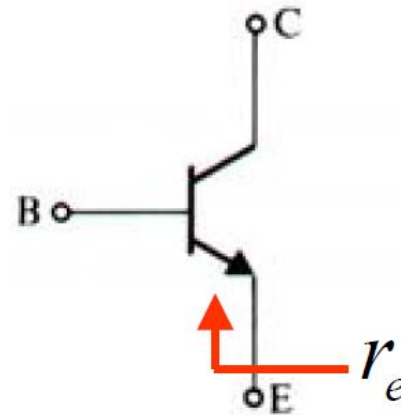
Corrente de Emissor e a Resistência no Emissor

$$i_E = I_E + i_e$$

$$i_e = \frac{I_E}{V_T} v_{be}$$

$$r_e = \frac{\alpha}{g_m}$$

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E}$$

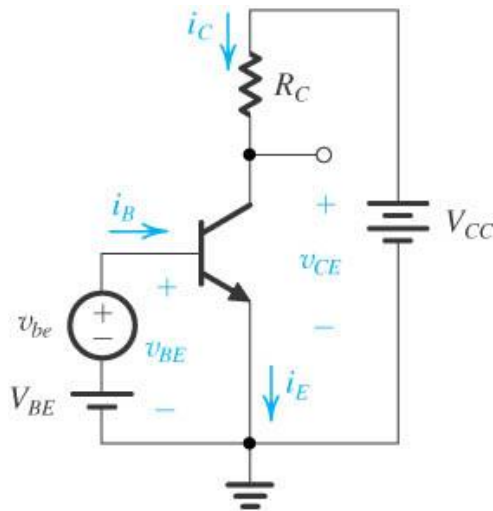


$$*r_{\pi} = (\beta + 1)r_e$$

Transistores TBJ

O Transistor como Amplificador

Ganho de Tensão



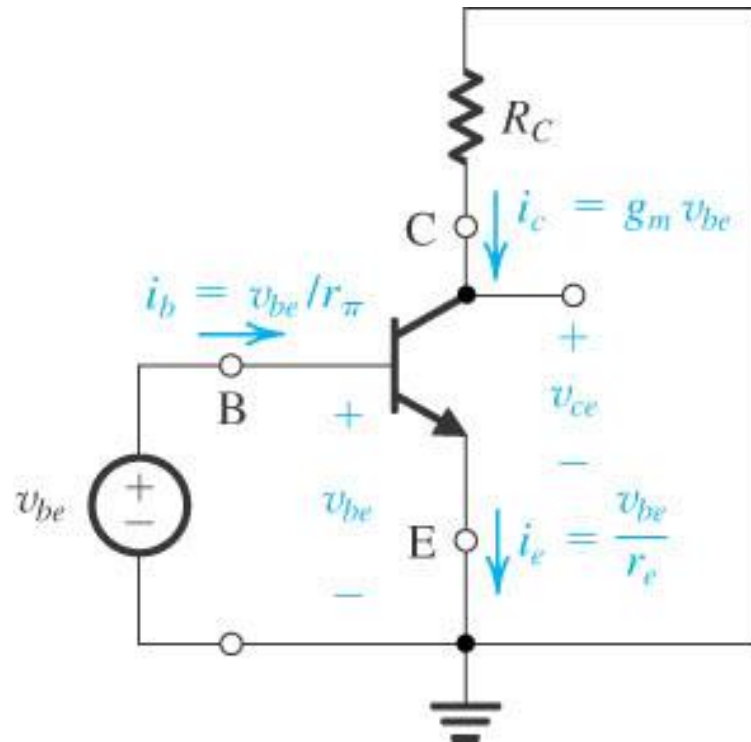
$$v_c = -i_c R_C = -g_m v_{be} R_C$$

$$A_v \equiv \frac{v_c}{v_{be}} = -g_m R_C$$

Ganho de tensão do amplificador na configuração emissor comum

Transistores TBJ

Modelos equivalentes para pequenos sinais

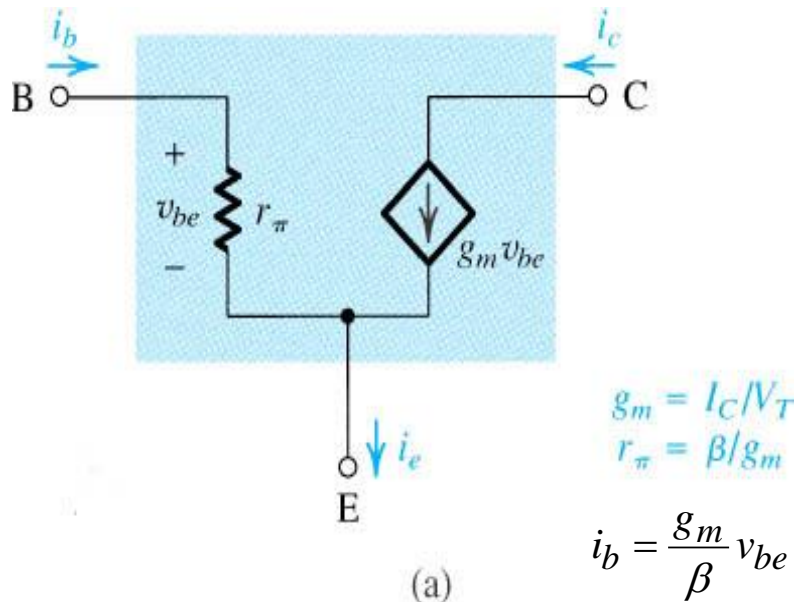


Circuito conceitual do amp. BJT

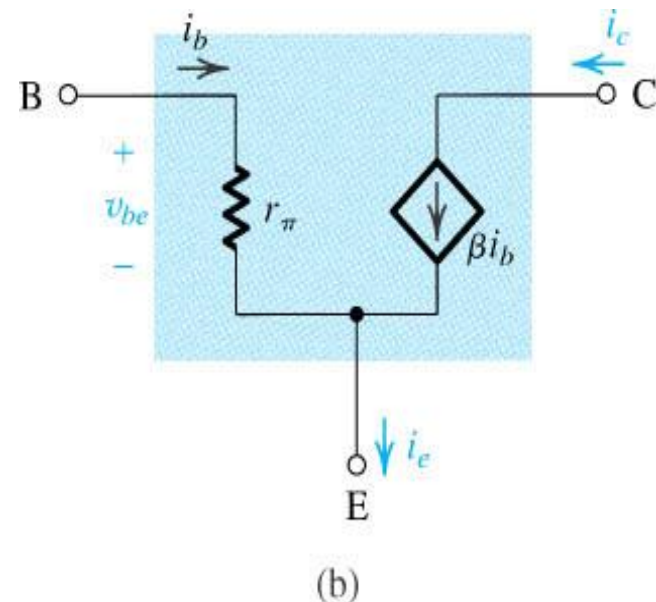
Transistores TBJ

Modelos equivalentes para pequenos sinais

Modelo π -híbrido



Amplificador de
transimpedância

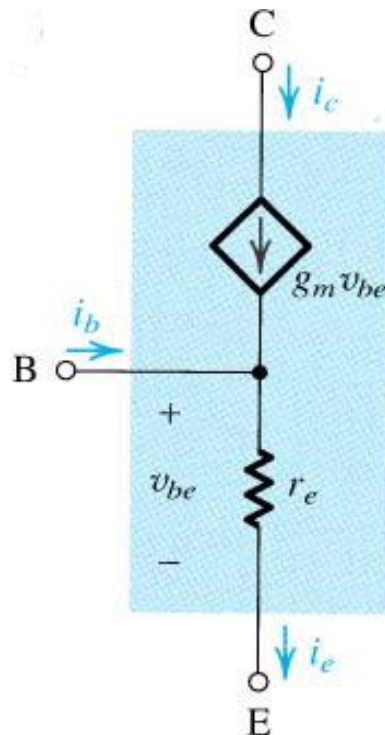


Amplificador de
corrente

Transistores TBJ

Modelos equivalentes para pequenos sinais

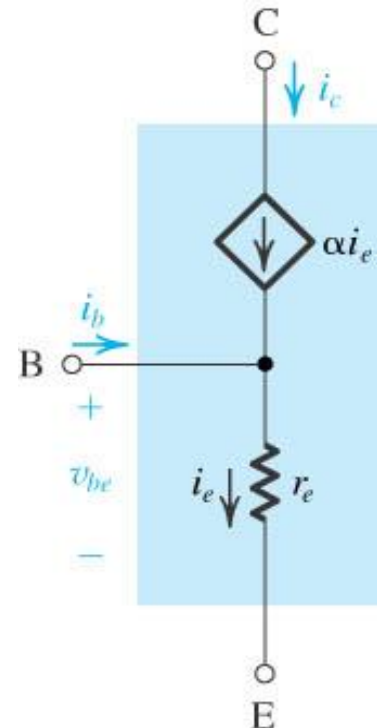
Modelo T



(a)

$$g_m = I_C / V_T$$

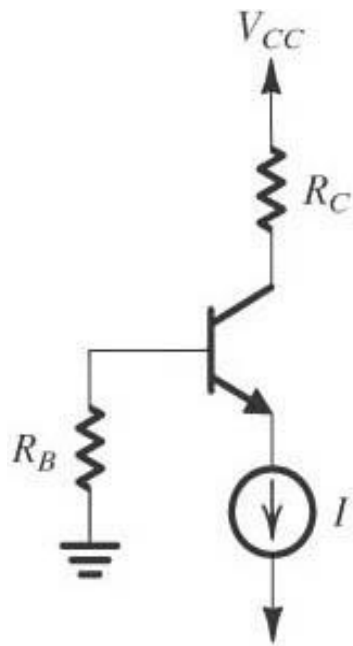
$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{\alpha}{g_m}$$



(b)

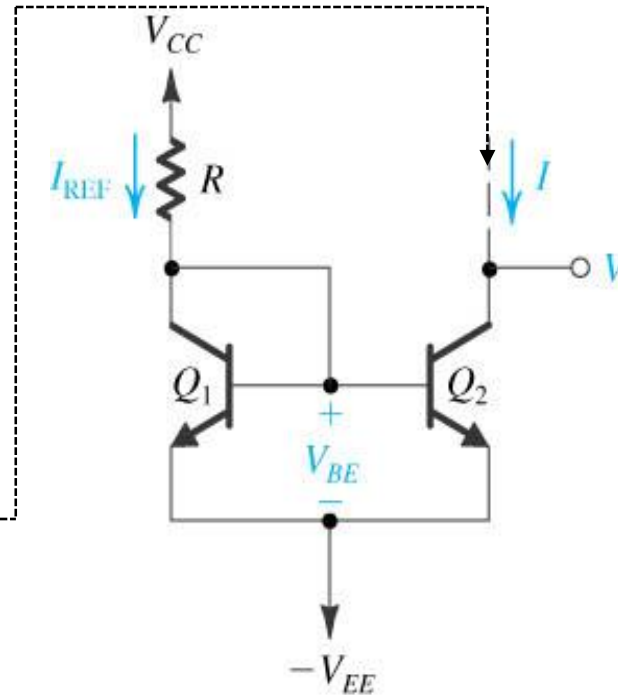
Transistores TBJ

Polarização de Circuitos para Amplificadores BJT.



(a)

Polarização usando fonte de corrente constante



(b)

Circuito utilizado para o projeto da fonte de corrente “Espelho de corrente”

Transistores TBJ

Processo de análise de pequenos sinais através dos modelos

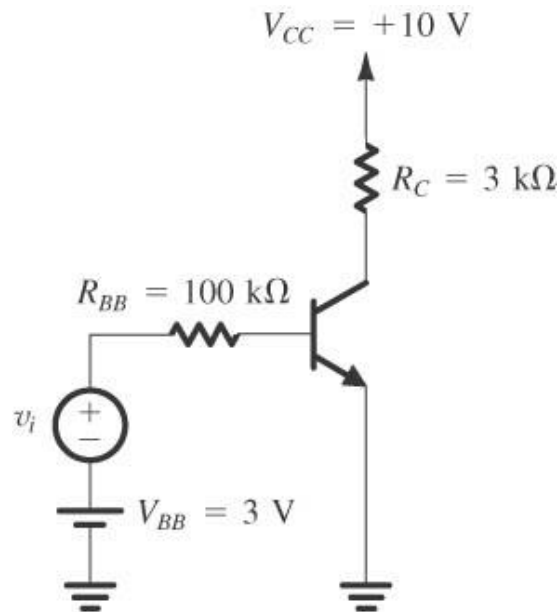
1. Determina-se o ponto de operação cc (I_C).
2. Calculam-se os parâmetros de pequenos sinais:

$$g_m = I_C/V_T \quad r_\pi = \beta/g_m \quad \text{e} \quad r_e = V_T/I_E \cong 1/g_m.$$

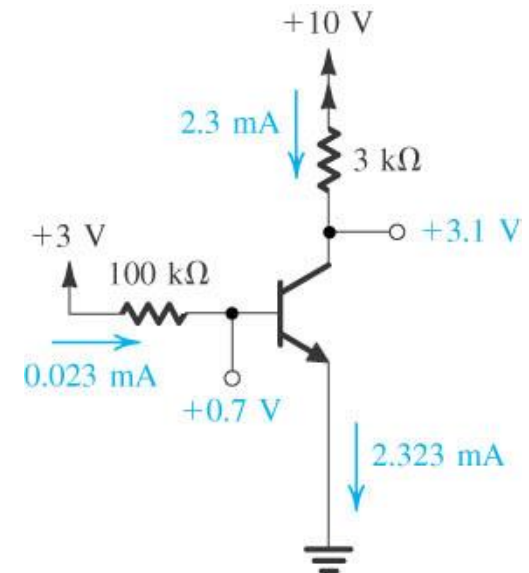
3. Substituem-se as fontes cc de tensão por um curto-circuito e as fontes cc de corrente por um circuito aberto.
4. Substitui-se o TBJ pelo modelo equivalente.
5. Analisar o circuito resultante para determinar as grandezas de interesse.

Transistores TBJ

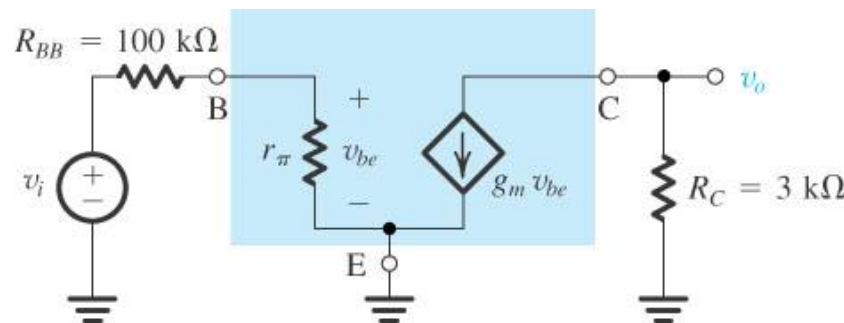
Ex. 2 – Utilizando o transistor da figura abaixo como amplificador, determine o ganho de tensão. Assumir $\beta = 100$.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Transistores TBJ

Sugestão de Estudo:

- Sedra & Smith 5ed.
Cap. 5, item 5.1 até 5.6
- Razavi. 2ed.
Cap. 4.

Exercícios correspondentes.